

RESOURCES

Budget
81.4 FTEs
\$7.1 million [1]

Information Resources
HQ's policies
HQ Strategic and Implementation Plans
Operating Plans
Regulations
Emissions data
Census data

Facilities

Equipment

Stakeholder Input
CAA Advisory Committee
ECOS
STAPPA/ALAPCO

Partnerships

ACTIVITIES [4]

Attainment Status Review

State Implemented Strategies/Controls to Attain/Maintain NAAQS
State Implementation Plans (OAQPS)
NSR/PSD (OAQPS)

Federal Emissions Standards Development and Implementation
New Source Performance Standards (OAQPS)

Incentive-Based Programs

Measurement and Assessment Activities
Ambient monitoring network (NAMS, SLAMS)
Modeling
Emissions Inventories

Education and Outreach Activities

Legal Support [8]

OUTPUTS

Attainment Status Review
Technical Support Documents

State Implemented Strategies/Controls
FR Notices(SIPS)
Guidance
Oversight reports
Source Tests
Permit Reviews/approvals
Technical support/guidance

Federal Emission Standards Development and Implementation

Voluntary Control
Guidance

Measurement and Assessment Activities
Reports
Analyses

Outreach/Education
Press releases
Websites
Conferences
Literature/pamphlets
Speeches
Technical support and guidance

CUSTOMERS

EPA HQ

Other Regional Program Offices

State/Local/Tribal Governments

Industry

Public

Trade Associations

Government Associations

Regional Counsel

Federal Facilities

Congress and individual members

SHORT-TERM OUTCOMES (Knowledge, Attitudes, Skills, and Aspirations)

State/Local/Tribal Agencies understand EPA policy and guidance.

Industry understands air pollution regulations/requirements.

Changes in public attitudes about environmental controls/programs.

Unintended Outcomes
Customers or stakeholders don't agree with EPA decisions, policies, guidance, or regulations.

SHORT-TERM OUTCOMES (ACTIONS)

State/Local/Tribal Agencies implement air pollution control program in accordance with EPA policy and guidance.

Industry complies with regulations and emissions limits.

Public changes behavior to reduce emissions and exposure.

Public supports environmental activities and programs.

Unintended Outcomes
Customers do not implement EPA policies, comply with regulations, or change behaviors contributing to air pollution.

RESOURCES

Budget
105 Grants: \$0

Title V permit fees
State funds

Facilities

Equipment

Information Resources
EPA policy, guidance, and regulations
State regulations

Stakeholder input
Regulated community
Environmental groups
Public
Politicians

ACTIVITIES [4]

Attainment Status Review

State Implemented Strategies/Controls to Attain/Maintain NAAQS
State Implementation Plans
NSR/PSD

Federal Emissions Standards Implementation
New Source Performance Standards (OAQPS)

Incentive-Based Programs

Measurement and Assessment Activities
Ambient Monitoring Networks (NAMS, SLAMS)
Modeling
Emissions Inventories

Research

Education and Outreach Activities

OUTPUTS

Attainment Status Review
Request for redesignations

State Implemented Strategies/Controls
Permits
SIPS
State Regulations

Incentive-Based

Measurement
Monitoring data and reports
Emissions Inventories

Research

Outreach/Education
Pamphlets
Press Releases
Websites
TV and Radio messages

CUSTOMERS

EPA HQ

Regions

Industry

Public

SHORT-TERM OUTCOMES (Knowledge, Attitudes, Skills, and Aspirations)

Industry understands permit requirements.

Public becomes aware of pollution control requirements and programs.

Public becomes aware of actions that create air pollution.

Unintended Outcomes
Industry does not agree with EPA and/or state regulations and requirements.

SHORT-TERM OUTCOMES (ACTIONS)

Industry changes processes, install controls.

Industry complies with permit limits.

Public complies with pollution control programs.

Public reduces behaviors that contribute to pollution.

Unintended Outcomes
Industry or public does not comply with EPA and state regulations and requirements, or change behaviors contributing to pollution.

OTHER EPA AND NON-EPA PROGRAMS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO REDUCED SO2 EMISSIONS

EPA GOAL 1 PROGRAMS

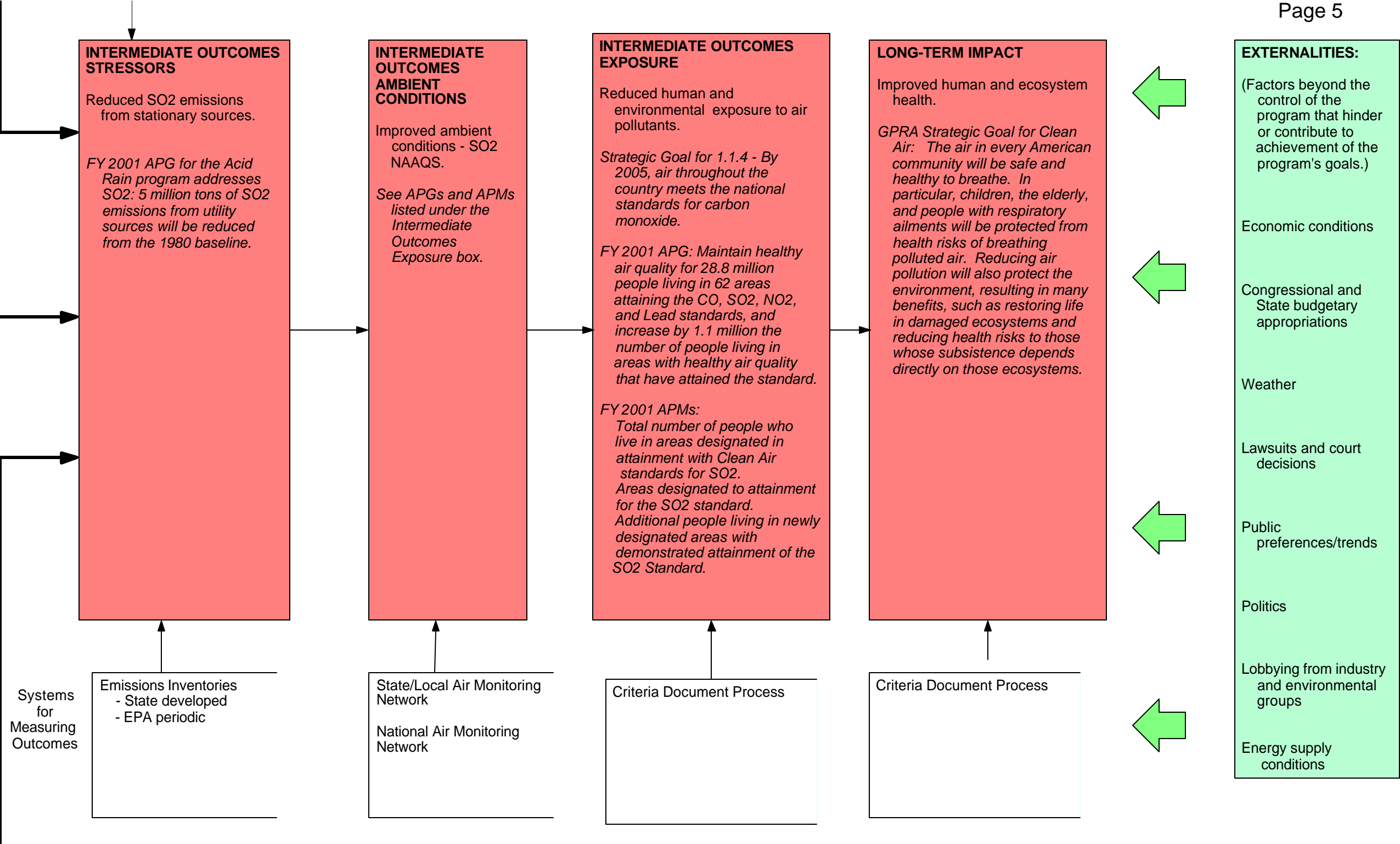
- Subobjective 1.1.2 - Attain Particulate Matter NAAQS
- Subobjective 1.1.3 - Improve Visibility

EPA NON-GOAL 1 PROGRAMS

- Goal 4 - Preventing Pollution and Reducing Risk in Communities, Homes, Workplace, and Ecosystems
- Goal 6 - Reduction of Global and Cross-Border Environmental Risks (e.g., Green Lights and Energy STAR)
- Goal 8 - Sound Science, Improved Understanding of Environmental Risk, and Greater Innovation to Address Environmental Problems
- Goal 9 - A Credible Deterrent to Pollution and Greater Compliance with the Law [6]

FEDERAL AGENCY PROGRAMS

Department of Energy



FOOTNOTES:

- [1] = This model was prepared based on EPA planning and budget documents, numerous EPA web-based information, applicable statutes and regulations, interviews with EPA officials on the preliminary versions of the model. We did not discuss the model or its contents with EPA external stakeholders such as Congressional members, Oversight committees, industry groups, environmental groups or state agencies.
- [2] = Funding for permit-related activity is included in this subobjective. However, this activity is cross-cutting and supports all air programs.
- [3] = National set-asides are used by EPA Headquarters with the agreement of the states to provide services to the states (e.g. training delivery) that can be more efficiently established through EPA Headquarters than having individual States perform the function on its own.
- [4] = Activities are divided into categories which capture related activities. The categories list general programs or strategies in place, not the specific activities being conducted. Activities or programs that do not receive funding from this GPRA subobjective are not listed. Cross-cutting infrastructure activities that support all Goal 1 subobjectives (e.g. resource management, information management, Title V permitting, and Tribal programs are not listed here).
- [5] = EPA sets the national standards and implementation is normally delegated to the States.
- [6] = OECA activities include: developing enforcement-related rulemakings, policy, and guidance; ensuring enforceability of rules; setting national enforcement priorities; investigating and deterring violations; participating in civil and administrative case negotiations, litigation and settlements; managing national enforcement programs; collecting and integrating compliance and enforcement data; developing enforcement initiatives; and coordinating enforcement activities with States, Locals, Tribes, EPA Regions, OGC, DOJ and other Federal Agencies. Most state and local agencies are authorized to operate federal air regulatory programs which includes conducting compliance monitoring activities such as on-site inspections and initiating appropriate enforcement actions in response to identified violations.
- [7] = OGC provides advice/legal support in developing rules, handling lawsuits, Congressional Inquiries, document requests, FOIA requests and Discovery Requests from DOJ.
- [8] = OGC provides advice/legal support for: adverse comments on a SIP, non-attainment programs, high profile facilities, source redesignations, Title V issues and increased sanctions.